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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

HARDBOARD

TSUS Items 245.00 - 245.30

48

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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FOREWORD

Each Summary of Trade and Tariff Information is part of a series published by the United States International Trade Commission to provide information on conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products. This report, generally covering the period 1976 through 1980, is one of many being published in the current series of summaries.

This series provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, the domestic industry, U.S. consumption, production, and trade, and the competitiveness of U.S. producers in domestic and foreign markets in each commodity area. The summaries are cast in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The current series will consist of approximately 250 individual reports. The Commission will issue updated statistical tables and industry status reports as appropriate for individual summaries. The overall program will run several years, ultimately covering all items of the TSUS.

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Executive Summary

Hardboard, a board of compressed wood fiber, is used throughout the world--principally in building construction, as component parts in furniture and cabinets, and for display boards and partitions.

U.S. imports of hardboard were dutiable in 1981 at most-favored-nation rates ranging from 7.5 to 15 percent ad valorem, and are scheduled to be reduced to rates ranging from 3 to 6 percent ad valorem by 1987. Rates of duty on imports in countries currently important markets for U.S. imports average 15 percent ad valorem and are scheduled to be reduced to an average of 11 percent ad valorem.

The U.S. hardboard industry is highly concentrated, with 14 firms and 27 plants. The 10 leading producers together account for over 90 percent of domestic production. Total employment in 1980 is estimated to have been approximately 6,000.

The United States accounts for about one-fourth of the world's production and consumption of hardboard and leads all other countries in both categories. The U.S.S.R. ranks second in production, and is the world's leading exporter. Brazil and the countries of the European Economic Community are other important producers.

U.S. production of hardboard reached at an alltime high of 2.3 million short tons in 1978, before falling to 1.9 million short tons, valued at $641 million, in 1980. Similarly, U.S. imports reached a high of 296,000 short tons in 1978, and then fell to 172,000 tons, valued at $33 million, in 1980. The decline in both production and imports can be attributed for the most part to low levels of building construction during 1979-1980.

U.S. exports are of minor importance, accounting for about 1 percent of domestic production during 1976-80. Exports in 1980 amounted to 29,000 short tons, valued at $11 million. Canada is the principal market for U.S. hardboard exports.

Commodity	TSUS item No.
Hardboard:	
Not face finished; and oil treated, whether or not regarded as tempered, but not otherwise face finished:	
Valued not over $48.33-1/3 per short ton	245.00
Valued over $48.33-1/3 but not over $96.66-2/3 per short ton	245.10
Valued over $96.66-2/3 per short ton	245.20
Other	245.30

Note.--For the statutory description see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in other production, export and import nomenclature is found in app. B.

Hardboard, a dense grainless board of uniform appearance is made from wood which has been defibered and reformed. It is essentially interfelted lignocellulosic fibers consolidated under heat and pressure to form sheetlike panels. Mill residues such as edgings, trimmings, and cores, as well as round logs and timber, are used to make hardboard. Although the lignin in the wood acts as a binding agent in hardboard, some synthetic resin is added under certain manufacturing processes.

Other panel products made from wood, such as particle board (TSUS items 245.45 and 245.50) and plywood (TSUS items 240.10 to 240.60) are discussed in separate summaries. 1/ Particle board is manufactured from raw wood chips, flakes, or shavings bonded together with a resin, and plywood is essentially a rigid assembly of wood-veneer sheets bonded together with an adhesive substance.

The meaning, for tariff purposes, of "hardboard" in the TSUS is that which applied in the trade and commerce of the United States on August 31, 1963, the date on which the TSUS became effective. 1/ On that date Commercial Standard CS251-63, Hardboard, a recorded voluntary standard of the trade published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, indicated that hardboard had a general range in density of 50 to 80 pounds per cubic foot, in modulus of rupture of 3,000 to 7,000 pounds per square inch, and in tensile strength of 50 to 150 pounds per square inch perpendicular to the surface. In an administrative decision of February 27, 1964 (T.D. 56124(14)), the U.S. Customs Service, noting as evidence the meaning of the term "hardboard" in the above-cited publication on commercial standards, ruled that a board of fibrous wood pulp of a considerably lesser density, modulus of rupture, and tensile strength was classifiable under the provision for "building boards not specially provided for" in item 245.90, rather than as hardboard.

1/ Softwood Veneer and Plywood, USITC Publication 841 (Control No. 2-3-4), 1981, and Wood Particle Board, USITC publication 841 (Control No. 2-3-5), 1981.

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The term "face finished" as applied to hardboard means, for tariff purposes, that one or both surfaces have been treated with creosote or other wood preservatives, or with fillers, sealers, waxes, oils, stains, varnishes, paints, or enamels, or have been overlaid with paper, fabric, plastics, base metal, or other material. Hardboard which is not face finished and that which is oil treated (whether or not regarded as tempered) but not otherwise face finished is provided for in TSUS items 245.00, 245.10, and 245.20; other hardboard is provided for in TSUS item 245.30. The term "oil treated" means that special oils were used during or after the board-forming process, usually followed by a heating process, to improve the moisture resistance and related properties of the finished products. The term "tempered" refers to hardboard which has been impregnated with a drier, usually a blend of a drying oil and an oxidizing resin, and then heat treated. Tempered hardboard, with a density range of 62 to 75 pounds or more per cubic foot, has substantially greater moisture resistance, modulus of rupture, and tensile strength then untempered board.

Hardboard is used chiefly in construction and in the production of wall panels, cabinet furniture, fixtures, and other fabricated products. The standard type of hardboard is untempered and untreated; it ranges from blond to dark brown in color, depending primarily on the processing techniques, but also on the species of wood used, and it is manufactured in flat panels 4 to 5 feet in width, 8 to 16 feet in length, and a thickness of 1/8 to 3/8 inch. Hardboard is also produced in a variety of special panels designed for convenience of installation, for decorative effect, and for particular end uses. These products are known in the trade as textured hardboard (decorated with an embossed or striated pattern); factory-finished hardboard (i.e., primed, coated, sealed, or printed with wood grain or other decorative designs); perforated board; core board for decorative laminates; hardboard siding; and concrete form hardboard. A high-density type of hardboard is used for dies in spinning and forming light gage metals, for jigs and templates, and for structural electrical-insulation material.

Customs Treatment

U.S. customs treatment

The following table shows the current rates of duty which apply to imports of hardboard from those countries having most-favored-nation (MFN) status (col. 1); the future column 1 rates of duty negotiated in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the rates of duty which apply to imports from countries under Communist domination or control (col. 2), and a statement as to the eligibility for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). 2/

1/ See T.D. 67-52(2).

2/ The GSP under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. The GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985 unless modified by the President or terminated.

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Hardboard: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Col. 2 rate of duty	GSP eligibility
	Hardboard, whether or not face finished:				
	Not face finished; and oil treated, whether or not regarded as tempered, but not otherwise face finished:				
245.00	Valued not over $48.33-1/3 per short ton.	7.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.	Yes.
245.10	Valued over $48.33-1/3 but not over $96.66-2/3 per short ton.	7.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.	Yes.
245.20	Valued over $96.66-2/3 per short ton.	7.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.	Yes. 3/
245.30	Other	15% ad val.	6% ad val.	45% ad val.	Yes.

1/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1981.

2/ Rate negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo round) to be achieved through 6 annual staged reductions. The first staged reduction will become effective Jan. 1, 1982, at which time the final negotiated rate will become applicable to products from countries designated as "least developed developing countries."

3/ Excluding imports from Brazil effective Mar. 1, 1979.

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The applicable rates of duty in the TSUS (see app. A) are set forth in three columns, designated 1, LDDC, and 2. The column 1 rates of duty are MFN rates, and are applicable to products imported from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS. However, such rates do not apply to products of developing countries, which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the GSP. The staged column 1 rate reductions negotiated under the MTN and the pre-MTN rate are shown in appendix A.

The rates of duty in the "LDDC" column are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging) and are applicable to products of the least developed developing countries (LDDC's) designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. Inasmuch as no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for any of the items covered by this summary, the respective column 1 rates apply.

The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

The customs classification of the articles covered in this summary is quite straightforward. The term "hardboard" as used in the TSUS is an "eo nomine" provision (i.e., a provision describing an article by its specific name) encompassing all material so known in commercial trade at the time of enactment of the TSUS of the United States (Aug. 31, 1963). Subsequent changes in the definition or commercial standards are not controlling. The tariff definition of hardboard is given in the "Description and Uses" section of this summary.

There are no significant domestic nontariff barriers to trade. State and municipal building codes may exclude the use of certain hardboard in building construction, but these codes are not used to exclude hardboard from importation. Likewise, standards related to the flammability of hardboard in various applications are applied equally to both domestic and imported products.

Foreign customs treatment

With the exception of the United States and Canada, most major trading countries use the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN), as the basis for their tariff classifications. In the CCCN, hardboard is classified in heading 44.11 under compressed fibre building board of wood or vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders. Since it is not practical to list all tariffs applied to hardboard, the following tabulation shows the present rates of duty imposed on imports from the United States by Canada, Mexico, the European Economic Community, and Japan--the principal foreign markets for U.S. exports of this product.

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Hardboard: Selected rates of duty, present and negotiated, in principal foreign markets for U.S. exports

Market	Description of commodity and foreign tariff item No.	Present rate of duty 1/	Negotiated rate of duty 2/
Canada	Hardboard (192000):		
	Unfinished	15% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
	Not otherwise provided for	15% ad val.	9.2% ad val.
Mexico	Fibre building board of wood (44.11).	22.6% ad val.	Not negotiated
European Economic Community	Fibre building board of wood (44.11).	10.8% ad val.	10% ad val.
Japan	Fibre building board of wood (44.11).	10.6% ad val.	6.5% ad val.

1/ Rates currently applicable to imports from the United States.
2/ Final rates negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--Rates in this section were drawn from unofficial sources and may not accurately reflect current rates of duty.

All countries cited above except Mexico were signatory to the recent Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The above table indicates the final rates that will become effective as a result of these negotiations.

In addition to duties, imports may be subject to taxes, licensing requirements, temporary quota restrictions, and similar constraints. Examples include Brazil, which requires import licenses but will not issue them for imports of hardboard, Canada, which applies Federal sales taxes to imports, and the European Economic Community, which applies a value-added tax to imports. In addition to constraints of this type, difficulties most often encountered in exporting hardboard include varying product standards, including a variety of units of measurement and building codes.

The U.S. Industry

Basic data and information

There were 14 firms with a total of 27 plants producing hardboard in 1980. Many of these firms are large forest-product companies with other plants producing lumber, wood pulp, paper, and other board products which are competitive with hardboard.

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The process for manufacturing hardboard was invented in 1924, and production began in 1926. Plant capacity in the United States grew from 6 million square feet in 1926 to 3 billion square feet in 1965, and 8.6 billion square feet 1/ in 1980. The hardboard industry is heavily concentrated with the top five producing firms accounting for nearly 70 percent, and the top 10 firms for over 90 percent of the industry's capacity.

As can be seen from figure 1, the hardboard industry is geographically concentrated in four regions of the United States--Northwest, North Central, South Central, and Mid-Atlantic Coastal States. Oregon, with seven plants leads all States in the number of plants, producing hardboard, and is third in productive capacity. Hardboard manufacturing capacity in 1980, estimated in part from information provided by the American Hardboard Association, was as follows (in millions of square feet):

State	Capacity	State	Capacity
Mississippi	1,800	Texas	430
Minnesota	1,200	Wisconsin	260
Oregon	1,100	South Carolina	240
Virginia	745	Tennessee	200
Pennsylvania	630	Oklahoma	175
North Carolina	570	Arkansas	155
Michigan	550	Washington	50
California	525		

Capacity in 1981 will be approximately 800 million square feet lower than that in 1980 due to the closing of two plants and the partial conversion of another to medium density fiberboard production.

According to Census Bureau data, there were 8,100 employees working in the hardboard manufacturing plants in 1977; of these, 6,600 were production workers. Employment increased to 8,300 in 1978 and then fell to approximately 6,000 in 1980. Labor requirements are low in comparison to capital. Because it is a continuous process, the labor required in hardboard manufacture consists largely of semiskilled machine tenders.

1/ 1/8-inch basis.

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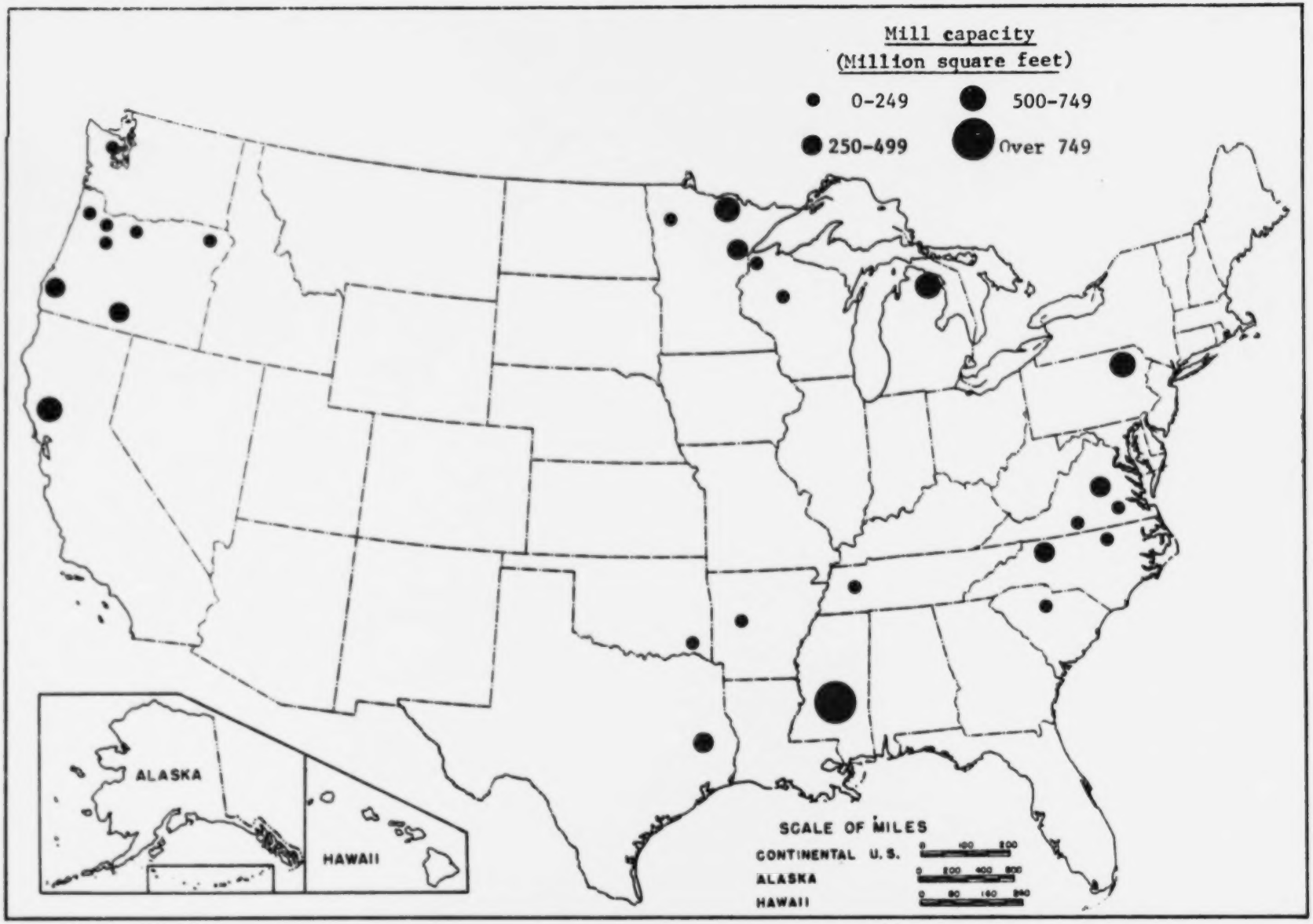
Figure 1.--Hardboard: Plant locations and capacities, 1980.



Source: American Hardboard Association.

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Productivity in hardboard mills is high compared with that for other forest products, but low when compared with U.S. industry in general. In the following tabulation, data from the 1977 Census of Manufactures are used as a measure of relative productivity.

Industry	Production workers	Man-hours worked	Wages	Value added per production worker	Value added per production worker hour
	Number	Millions	Million dollars		
Hardboard	6,600	14.1	83.9	$38,742	$18.13
Particle board	5,000	10.9	60.3	41,440	19.01
Softwood veneer and plywood	41,900	89.4	556.9	37,797	17.70
Hardwood veneer and plywood	19,100	37.9	162.0	21,990	14.10
All wood products	594,000	1,147.6	5,795.0	16,233	9.25
All industry	13,700,000	26,700.0	157,000.0	42,700	21.91

Value added per production worker in the hardboard industry in 1977 was $38,742, which, of the selected industries, was exceeded by only the particle board industry and by the U.S. industry in general.

Selected costs of hardboard production from the 1977 Census of Manufactures are given below.

Item	Production cost (million dollars)
Labor	108.5
New capital expenditures	38.6
Cost of materials	266.3

No data on energy consumption are available, but the following energy requirements, derived by the U.S. Forest Service, indicate that the energy requirement for hardboard is high relative to that for other forest products.

Product	Million British Thermal Units per dry ton of product
Softwood lumber	0.94
Softwood plywood sheathing	3.92
Particle board underlayment	11.19
Wet formed hardboard	19.61

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Hardboard has enjoyed a cost advantage over other wood products basically because the wood used in manufacture could be obtained from low-value trees or wood wastes. The competitive advantages of hardboard over other board products are being narrowed. Increased energy costs, and the high energy requirement for hardboard manufacture will tend to offset other production cost advantages. Competition for wood waste in new processes and as fuel is likely to lead to increased material costs. In addition, recent price increases for logs is leading to improved efficiency in wood processing by all forest products manufacturers, and, as a result, the supply of wood waste is likely to be reduced during the 1980's.

Financial information

Data on major U.S. hardboard producers show that median returns on shareholders' equity and median returns on capital for these firms increased during the last half of the 1970's. 1/ Much of these increases reflected the improved financial condition of the housing industry after the 1974-75 housing slump. However, residential and mobile-home building construction started to decline in late 1979 as a result of increased mortgage and other loan rates. The reduced level of building construction continued in 1980-1981, and is reflected in the selected median return data for 1980.

Available financial indicators for leading hardboard producers and a comparison with all industry are shown in table 1, appendix C. It should be noted that these data reflect all operations of these firms, not just their hardboard operations.

Prices

Hardboard prices are most affected by the level of construction activity, but due to hardboards wide variety of uses, less so than most other wood building materials. The availability of raw materials, a factor often cited as putting upward pressure on prices for other wood products such as lumber and plywood, has not yet become an important factor for hardboard. However, the high energy required for the hardboard process and the recent rapid increase in fuel costs have tended to keep upward pressure on prices.

Prices are generally quoted on a delivered basis and are usually uniform for regions served. The cost of transportation is included in delivered price quotations. Prices for hardboard increased during 1976-80. The Producer Price Index (1967=100) for fabricated hardboard products rose from 107.8 in 1976 (the first year in which such an index was constructed) to 140.4 in 1979, representing an average annual increase of nearly 10 percent. In 1980, the index rose to 160.3. Similarly, the index for type II, 1/8-inch hardboard increased from 131.4 in 1976 to 187.4 in 1980. The Department of Labor reported price for June of 1976-80 is as follows:

1/ Forbes, 29th-33d annual reports on the American Industry, Jan. 1 of 1977-81.

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June of--	Price/M sq ft
1976----------	$79.96
1977----------	87.04
1978----------	94.74
1979----------	95.96
1980----------	111.41

The wholesale prices indexes for Type II, 1/8-inch hardboard, along with indexes of unit values for hardboard imports and exports, are shown in figure 2. While import unit values have trended upward at a higher rate than those for production or exports, they remain below the average unit values shown in table 2.

Marketing

Nearly three-fourths of the hardboard produced in the United States is sold through building material distributors and wholesalers. Nearly one-fourth of these are affiliated with the producing companies. Most of the remaining production is sold to industrial users.

Hardboard is a homogeneous product, and product differentiation is relatively unimportant in securing markets. Most marketing efforts are based on price and service. Hardboards are more dense and usually lower priced than the woods from which they are made. The high weight-to-price ratio makes long-distance shipping of hardboard generally uneconomical; thus, there is little shipment from one producing region into another (fig. 1).

Varying degrees of integration exist in the industry, but generally producers are both vertically integrated and produce other board products which compete with hardboard, thus allowing a high degree of market flexibility. This flexibility is tempered by demand factors, such as the level of building construction, that are usually very similar for the broad line of building materials offered by these firms.

The U.S. Market

Domestic market profile

Nearly 60 percent of U.S. hardboard production is consumed in the manufacture of products such as furniture, plywood, partitions and fixtures, display cases, and prefabricated buildings, including mobile homes. Most of the remainder is used in the construction of residential and nonresidential buildings.

Due to the variety of end uses, an exact breakdown of hardboard consumption is difficult to obtain. It is known that a strong secondary industry consisting of about 90 firms purchased hardboard for remanufacture into products sold to industrial users directly as consumer products. Sales to these hardboard fabricators account for approximately 10 percent of all hardboard sales.

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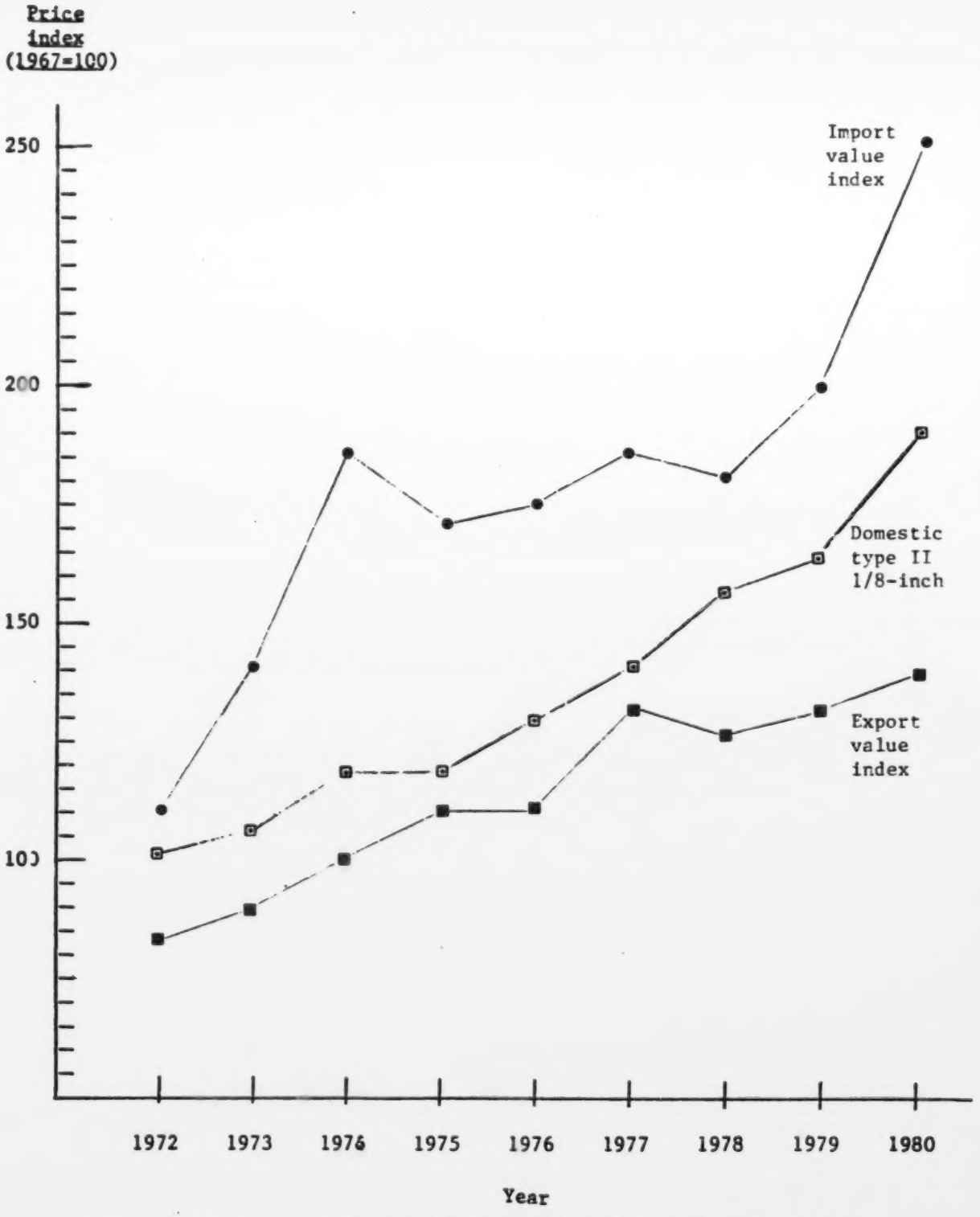
Figure 2.--Hardboard: Price index, and specified unit value indexes, 1972-80.



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Directly or indirectly, hardboard demand can be seen to be highly dependent on housing and mobile home construction. Industral demand for hardboard for has not cushioned the fluctuation in demand usually experienced by the producers of many wood construction materials. Annual U.S. production data during 1976-80 for hardboard and for several other panel products are compared in the following tabulation (in millions of square feet):

Year	Softwood plywood (surface measure)	Particle board (3/4-inch basis)	Hardboard (1/8-inch basis)
1976	17,400	3,200	6,485
1977	18,800	3,590	7,714
1978	19,500	3,870	7,825
1979	19,430	3,540	7,688
1980	16,640	2,860	6,140

Between 1976 and 1977, when softwood plywood and particle board production were recovering from the 1974-1975 housing construction slump, they rose by 5 and 12 percent, respectively, and hardboard production rose 19 percent. On the downswing between 1979 and 1980 softwood plywood and particle board production fell 16 and 19 percent, respectively, and hardboard production fell 20 percent. Thus, swings in the production cycle for hardboard during that period exceeded those for softwood plywood or particle board, articles more often cited as being influenced by changes in building construction. Of all hardboard products, siding is most directly affected by swings in the housing market.

U.S. consumption

The United States is by far the world's leading consumer and producer of hardboard, and most domestic consumption is supplied by U.S. sources. According to U.S. Department of Commerce data, U.S. consumption increased from 2.2 million tons in 1976 to 2.6 million tons in 1978, before falling to 2.4 million tons and 2.1 million tons in 1979 and 1980, respectively (table 2). Exports were less than 2 percent of U.S. production in each year during 1976-80. Based on quantity, imports increased from 7.5 percent of domestic consumption in 1976 to 11.5 percent in 1978, and then fell to 8.3 percent in 1980. Data provided by the American Hardboard Association mirror this trend (in thousands of square feet, 1/8 inch basis):

Year	Production	Imports
1976	6,484,839	493,755
1977	7,714,265	629,979
1978	7,824,967	892,409
1979	7,687,798	785,733
1980	6,140,128	515,199

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Using the above data and assuming exports to be negligible, the import to consumption ratios for the years 1976-80 are slightly lower than those based on tons. However, they follow a similar trend, peaking at 10.2 percent in 1978.

U.S. production

Production of hardboard climbed from 2.1 million short tons in 1976 to 2.3 million short tons in 1978, and then fell to 2.1 and 1.9 million short tons in 1979 and 1980, respectively (table 2). Production in 1981 is expected to be equal to or slightly below that for 1980 as the slump in building construction continues. Data provided by the American Hardboard Association on total shipments of hardboard and of hardboard siding shipments are summarized in the following tabulation (in millions of square feet):

Year	Shipments	
	Total hardboard (1/8 inch basis)	Siding (surface measure)
1976	6,484	1,000
1977	7,714	1,207
1978	7,825	1,282
1979	7,688	1,213
1980	6,140	963

According to the tabulation total production and siding production both fell 20 percent from 1979 to 1980. Production in 1980 was approximately 70 percent of productive capacity. With the expected decline in capacity of 800 million square feet resulting from permanent mill closings, 1981 production is likely to be 75 to 80 percent of capacity.

U.S. imports

Import trends.--In the last 5 years, imports have averaged just under 10 percent of domestic consumption on a quantity basis. Brazil was the leading supplier of hardboard, providing more than a third of the quantity imported in 1978-80. Based on quantity, Canada was the second leading supplier in 1980, accounting for 24 percent of imports. During 1978-80, imports of hardboard from Brazil declined from 102,000 short tons to 70,000 tons, and imports from Canada increased from 18,000 to 41,000 tons. In 1978 and 1979, the U.S.S.R. ranked second, supplying 19 percent, by quantity. Romania, Argentina, and Chile also have figured prominently as suppliers to the U.S. market in recent years (table 3). U.S. imports increased from 170,000 short tons in 1976 to 296,000 tons in 1978, and then decreased to 262,000 and 172,000 tons in 1979 and 1980, respectively (table 3). Import data for 1976-80, as reported by The American Hardboard Association in terms of square feet is shown in the tabulation on page 12.

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The value of imports in 1980 was $32.7 million, down from the 5-year high of $40.7 million reported in 1978. This decline in value occurred even though the average unit value of imports increased from $137.68 per short ton in 1978 to $190.17 per short ton in 1980. The addition of charges, insurance, and freight to reported import values increases the 1980 value of imported hardboard to $43.5 million with an average unit value of $252.81 per short ton. For 1980, the customs value (value at the foreign country of export) and the c.i.f. value of U.S. imports for selected sources is shown in the following tabulation:

Source	Customs value	C.i.f. value	Difference
	1,000 dollars		Percent
Brazil	15,221	20,832	37
Canada	8,181	9,299	14
Argentina	2,156	2,776	29
Chile	2,138	2,977	39
Romania	1,891	2,403	27
USSR	1,650	3,149	91
Poland	509	726	43
All other	967	1,328	37
Total	32,713	43,488	33

As can be seen from the tabulation, insurance, freight, and other charges add about 33 percent to the cost of imported hardboard. The low percentage increase for Canada is for the most part due to the foreign port of export and U.S. port of entry being virtually the same, and the charges added are negligible.

U.S. imports from Brazil, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and Romania, by customs districts, are shown in table 4. In recent years, imports from Brazil have entered principally through the customs districts of New York, Mobile, and New Orleans. Imports from Canada enter mostly through border districts, from the U.S.S.R. through Boston and New Orleans; and from Romania through New York and Charleston. These imports are almost entirely stock panels in various thicknesses, intended for reprocessing into final products. It is estimated that more than half of U.S. hardboard imports are processed into wall panels as either cores for plywood wall panels, or to be face finished by such processes as printing or overlaying.

Most hardboard imports are unfinished (TSUS items 245.00-245.20). During 1976-80, imports of unfinished hardboard accounted for 95 percent or more, by quantity, of all hardboard imports (tables 5 and 6). Hardboard valued over $96.66-2/3 per short ton (TSUS item 245.20) is the principal import item, accounting for 83 percent of the tonnage of unfinished hardboard imports in 1980. The U.S.S.R. in recent years has become by far the principal supplier of the low-valued hardboards, TSUS items 245.00 and 245.10, accounting for three-quarters of the quantity imported annually during 1977-80.

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Imports under TSUS item 807.00.--Imports of hardboard in recent years under TSUS item 807.00, articles assembled abroad from components which are a product of the United States, have been insignificant. There appear to be no economic advantages to exporting hardboard from the United States for further assembling, such as assembling into wall panels, for return to the United States. The high costs associated with shipping hardboard would offset any cost advantages that might be gained in assembly in foreign countries.

Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences.--All hardboard items included in this summary are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Imports in 1980 from GSP-eligible countries and actual GSP imports are shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of dollars):

Country	Total imports	GSP imports
Brazil	15,221	778
Argentina	2,156	2,131
Romania	1,891	1,891
Chile	2,138	2,138
Philippine Republic	312	312
Haiti	18	-
Costa Rica	12	12
Other GSP	-	-
Total	21,748	7,789

Since March 1, 1979, imports under TSUS item 245.20 from Brazil have been ineligible for GSP. This ineligibility resulted from Brazilian imports in calendar year 1978 having exceeded the competitive-need formula set out in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618). Specifically, imports from Brazil exceeded 50 percent, by value, of total imports under TSUS item 245.20. As a result, only $778,000 of Brazil's $15,221,000 exports to the United States entered duty free under the GSP. Other differences in total and actual imports shown in the above tabulation are believed to be a failure to meet other GSP requirements as set out in title V of the Trade Act. The requirement most likely not met is that the costs of processing in the exporting country did not exceed the minimum limits necessary to be eligible for GSP as set out in section 503 of the act.

The International Market

International market profile

World production, exports, imports and apparent consumption of hardboard in 1978 are shown in table 7. The United States is the world's leading producer of hardboard; the U.S.S.R. is second, and Brazil, a distant third. European countries, excluding the U.S.S.R., led by Sweden and Poland, produce nearly as much hardboard as the United States.

The demand for hardboard exists primarily in developed countries, where the housing and varied industrial uses for this material could be expected to be found. As can be seen from table 7, the United States, followed closely by Europe, is the world's leading market for hardboard. Both the U.S.S.R. and Brazil import virtually no hardboard. The United States leads all countries in imports, and of the other major producers, only Poland, West Germany, and East Germany are significant importers. The United Kingdom, the second ranking import market, is the only major market without significant domestic production. Demand is generally satisfied by in-country production. Most markets that exist in European countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg are supplied by other European sources. High shipping costs generally deter exporting to distant markets.

In the mid-1970's, world capacity in hardboard production caught up with world demand, and excess capacity existed in many countries during low business cycles in the mid- and late 1970's. During these periods companies in countries with excess capacity became more aggressive competitors in world markets. Such competition is for the most part through price reductions. Some shifting of excess productive capacity from hardboard to insulation board is possible, but often the same conditions that depress hardboard demand will also depress insulation board demand.

Under current market conditions, such competition has led to one known import injury investigation. In Canada, that Government's antidumping tribunal is currently investigating complaints of sales at less than fair value of imports from the U.S.S.R. A preliminary determination of "dumping" has been made and the tribunal will now make a determination whether the Canadian industry is being materially injured by such imports. Additional duties could be assessed on such imports.

U.S. exports

In 1980, the United States exported 29,000 short tons of hardboard, valued at $10.7 million. U.S. exports averaged 30,000 tons per year during 1976-80. Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Japan have been the principal markets, for U.S. exports, averaging far more than three-quarters of U.S. exports annually during 1978-80 (table 8). Canada was by far the leading market, accounting for over 60 percent of U.S. exports in each of these years. Given the high costs of shipping this pattern is unlikely to change significantly in the future. Canada will remain the most important market for U.S. exports and the countries of the EEC will be a residual market importing significant quantities only in years of strong economic growth. Mexico is one market where increased export potential might exist, but competition with exports from South American producers, particularly Brazil is likely to be strong.

U.S. exports, by customs districts, to Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Belgium are shown in table 9. As might be expected, exports to Canada and Mexico are through customs districts along the contiguous borders, and to the United Kingdom and Belgium from districts along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

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Appendix A

Part 3 of Schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981), and staged rates of duty

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CBP	Item	Stat Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2

PART 3. - WOOD VENEERS, PLYWOOD AND OTHER WOOD-VENEER ASSEMBLIES, AND BUILDING BOARDS

Part 3 headnotes:

1. For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Wood veneers: Wood sheets or strips, regardless of thickness, quality or intended use, produced by the slicing or rotary cutting of logs or flitches; and wood sheets, not over 1/4 inch in thickness, produced by sawing and of a type used to overlay inferior material;

(b) Plywood: Rigid wood-veneer assemblies bonded together with adhesive substances having a central ply or core of wood veneer or lumber with one or more plies of wood veneer on each side thereof, the grain of at least one ply being at an angle (usually a right angle) with the grain of one or more of the other plies, including such assemblies the face ply (or plies) of which has been mechanically scored, striated, or similarly processed;

(c) Wood-veneer panels: Rigid wood-veneer assemblies, bonded together with adhesive substances, except plywood, with a wood-veneer ply on one side of a backing, or on both sides of a core, which backing or core may be composed of lumber, veneer, hardboard, wood particle board, or other material, including such assemblies the face ply (or plies) of which has been mechanically scored, striated, or similarly processed;

(d) Cellular panels: Rigid assemblies bonded together with adhesive substances with both sides or faces consisting of veneer, plywood, lumber, wood-veneer panels, hardboard, wood particle board, or other board composed of vegetable fibers, and with a core of hollow, honeycomb, or sponge-like construction, whether or not the interstices are filled with loose or loosely matted fibrous materials; and

(e) Building boards: Panels of rigid construction, including tiles and insulation board, chiefly used in the construction of walls, ceilings, or other parts of buildings.

2. The term "face finished", as applied to the boards and panels provided for in this part, means that one or both surfaces of a panel or board have been treated with creosote or other wood preservatives, or with fillers, sealers, waxes, oils, stains, varnishes, paints, or enamels, or have been overlaid with paper, fabric, plastics, base metal or other material.

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			Wood-veneer panels, whether or not face finished (con.):				
			With veneer face on one side only:				
			Not face finished, or face finished with a clear or transparent material which does not obscure the grain, texture, or markings of the face ply:				
A	240.50	00	With face ply of Spanish cedar (Cedrela spp.)	M.sq.ft.	17.1% ad val.	8.2% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	240.52	00	With face ply of Parana pine (Araucaria angustifolia)	M.sq.ft.	11% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	240.54	00	With face ply of birch (Betula spp.)	M.sq.ft.	6.4% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.
A	240.56	00	With face ply of European red pine (Pinus sylvestris)	M.sq.ft.	7.7% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	240.58	00	Other	M.sq.ft.	8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	240.60	00	Other	M.sq.ft.	8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Hardboard, whether or not face finished:				
			Not face finished; and oil treated, whether or not regarded as tempered, but not otherwise face finished:				
A	245.00	00	Valued not over $48.33-1/3 per short ton	S. ton	7.5% ad val.		30% ad val.
A	245.10	00	Valued over $48.33-1/3 but not over $96.66-2/3 per short ton	S. ton	7.5% ad val.		30% ad val.
A*	245.20		Valued over $96.66-2/3 per short ton		7.5% ad val.		30% ad. val.
		10	With a surface texture or pattern which has been pressed or machined into the surface	S. ton			
		20	Other	S. ton			
A	245.30		Other		15% ad val.		45% ad val.
		10	With a surface texture or pattern which has been pressed or machined into the surface	S. ton			
		20	Other	S. ton			
			Wood particle board, whether or not face finished:				
A	245.45	00	If 90 percent or more by weight of the wood components consist of one, or any combination, of the following hardwoods: Pterocarpus spp., Triplaris spp., or Virola spp	Sq. ft.. Lb. w	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	245.50	00	Other	Sq. ft.. Lb. w	8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	245.60	00	Cellular panels, whether or not face finished	M.sq.ft.	8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	245.70	00	Gypsum or plaster building boards and lath	Lb.	5.1% ad val.	2.4% ad val.	30% ad val.
			Building boards not specially provided for, whether or not face finished:				
A	245.80	00	Laminated boards bonded in whole or in part, or impregnated, with synthetic resins	Sq. ft.. Lb. w	2.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
	245.90		Other boards, of vegetable fibers (including wood fibers)		Free		20% ad val.
		30	Weighing 30 pounds or less per cubic foot: Not over 540 square inches in area	M.sq.ft. Lb. w			
		50	Over 540 square inches in area	M.sq.ft. Lb. w			
		70	Other	M.sq.ft. Lb. w			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

Hardboard: Pre-MTN rate and staged rate modifications, by TSUS items, 1980-87

TSUS item no.	Pre-MTN col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Rates of duty 2/ effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 1--							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
245.00	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	6%	5.3%	4.5%	3.8%	3%
245.10	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	6%	5.3%	4.5%	3.8%	3%
245.20	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	6%	5.3%	4.5%	3.8%	3%
245.30	15%	15%	15%	13.5%	12%	10.5%	9%	7.5%	6%

1/ Rate effective prior to Jan. 1, 1980.
2/ The symbol "%" indicates "percent ad valorem".

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Appendix B

Concordance of TSUS Numbers, Schedule B Numbers, SIC Numbers, SITC Numbers, and CCCN Numbers

Hardboard: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers in this commodity group

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No. 1/	SITC No.	CCCN No.
245.00	245.1520	2499(pt.)	641.61	44.11
245.10	245.1540			
245.20				
245.30				

1/ Current proposal for the 1982 SIC would establish a new industry classification, including hardboard and other fiberboard for current SIC classifications 2499 and 2661.

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Appendix C

Statistical Tables

Table 1.--Hardboard: Comparison of selected large U.S. public companies in the industry with those in 30 industries, 1976-80

(In percent)

Item	Hardboard industry					30 industries 1/				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Median return on stockholders equity 2/	12.6	14.0	16.8	20.5	12.7	12.9	13.9	15.4	16.7	16.1
Median return on total capital	8.4	10.3	12.2	14.0	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.8	11.0
Median net profit margin 3/	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.3	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.0

1/ 1,041 companies.

2/ Convertible bonds, convertible preferred stock, warrants, and stock options have been converted into common shares, and stockholders' equity has been created from shares and equivalents.

3/ Profit after taxes.

Source: Forbes, 29th-33d annual reports on the American industry, Jan. 1 of 1977-81.

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Table 2.--Hardboard: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

(Quantity in thousands of short tons; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per short ton)

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1976	2,110	1/ 32	170	1/ 2,248	1/ 7.5
1977	2,237	1/ 30	211	1/ 2,418	1/ 8.7
1978	2,294	26	296	2,564	11.5
1979	2,123	32	262	2,353	11.1
1980	1,920	29	172	2,063	8.3
	Value				
1976	1/ 443,800	1/ 10,200	22,814	1/ 456,400	1/ 5.0
1977	524,600	1/ 10,650	29,887	1/ 543,800	1/ 5.5
1978	1/ 606,800	8,540	40,716	1/ 639,000	1/ 6.4
1979	1/ 614,900	11,223	39,607	1/ 643,300	1/ 6.2
1980	1/ 641,200	10,705	32,713	1/ 663,200	1/ 4.9
	Unit value				
1976	1/ $210.35	$319.00	$133.85	2/	2/
1977	234.51	355.00	141.93	2/	2/
1978	1/ 264.53	333.98	137.68	2/	2/
1979	1/ 289.66	350.40	151.04	2/	2/
1980	1/ 333.97	370.40	190.17	2/	2/

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
2/ Not meaningful.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Unit values calculated from unrounded data.

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Table 3.--Hardboard: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (short tons)				
Brazil	55,092	66,617	101,980	97,555	70,497
Canada	19,264	18,102	22,803	29,774	40,723
Argent	5,402	12,104	15,788	7,348	10,309
Chile	3,862	5,013	8,374	15,906	11,485
Romania	3,143	12,450	24,753	24,508	12,042
USSR	15,399	36,515	56,456	51,124	19,134
Poland	10,819	5,766	18,989	9,573	3,222
Finland	3,176	3,454	6,256	5,779	1,459
All other	54,289	50,560	40,330	20,662	3,152
Total	170,446	210,581	295,729	262,229	172,023
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Brazil	8,684	12,132	17,585	18,856	15,221
Canada	2,992	2,879	3,622	5,371	3,181
Argent	660	1,488	1,796	1,127	2,156
Chile	475	727	1,104	2,443	2,138
Romania	363	1,610	2,660	3,201	1,891
USSR	1,086	2,615	4,617	3,292	1,650
Poland	1,120	626	1,932	1,077	509
Finland	415	564	1,078	1,045	315
All other	7,019	7,246	6,323	3,193	653
Total	22,814	29,887	40,716	39,607	32,713
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Brazil	$157.62	$182.11	$172.43	$193.28	$215.90
Canada	155.33	159.06	158.83	180.41	200.88
Argent	122.24	122.94	113.75	153.43	209.18
Chile	122.97	145.10	131.82	153.60	186.14
Romania	115.59	129.29	107.45	130.62	157.06
USSR	70.49	71.61	81.79	64.39	86.23
Poland	103.52	108.52	101.74	112.53	157.93
Finland	131.85	163.31	172.27	180.89	216.01
All other	129.22	143.32	156.79	154.56	207.03
Average	133.85	141.93	137.68	151.04	190.17

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 4.--Hardboard: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal customs districts, and by principal sources, 1976-80

(In short tons)

Customs district of unlading	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Imports from Brazil				
New York	10,427	11,679	15,451	14,028	12,924
Mobile	8,559	10,909	14,584	18,199	14,803
New Orleans	2,977	1,911	5,629	6,797	15,214
Houston	6,881	7,829	16,317	13,596	9,045
Los Angeles	9,267	14,791	12,979	19,282	7,382
All other	16,981	19,498	37,020	25,653	11,129
Total	55,092	66,617	101,980	97,555	70,497
	Imports from Canada				
Ogdensburg	1,500	796	1,311	7,773	14,575
Seattle	9,398	13,901	17,291	17,751	14,981
All other	8,366	3,405	4,201	4,250	11,167
Total	19,264	18,102	22,803	29,774	40,723
	Imports from the U.S.S.R.				
Boston	6,200	4,527	8,965	7,941	11,573
New Orleans	3,264	8,286	10,124	7,872	-
Houston	459	1,804	3,542	7,698	-
Los Angeles	885	4,444	6,708	1,648	-
All other	4,591	17,454	27,117	25,965	7,561
Total	15,399	36,515	56,456	51,124	19,134
	Imports from Romania				
New York	63	2,418	5,928	4,218	1,421
Charleston	1,626	1,417	-	11,285	5,569
All other	1,754	8,615	18,825	9,005	5,052
Total	3,143	12,450	24,753	24,508	12,042

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 5.--Hardboard, not face finished etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (short tons)				
Brazil	54,281	65,918	91,588	95,074	69,075
Canada	18,074	16,723	21,143	27,353	37,364
Argent	5,402	10,136	15,360	6,873	10,055
Chile	3,862	5,012	8,345	15,830	11,170
Romania	3,143	11,165	24,753	24,508	12,042
USSR	15,399	36,515	56,456	51,124	19,134
Poland	10,619	5,766	18,989	9,573	3,204
Phil R	1,639	1,266	205	2,240	1,851
All other	55,358	52,193	45,130	23,063	2,199
Total	167,777	204,694	281,969	255,638	166,094
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Brazil	8,529	11,967	15,677	18,109	14,578
Canada	2,727	2,541	3,208	4,706	7,150
Argent	660	1,213	1,735	1,045	2,097
Chile	475	727	1,100	2,427	2,072
Romania	363	1,479	2,660	3,231	1,891
USSR	1,086	2,615	4,617	3,292	1,650
Poland	1,098	626	1,932	1,077	505
Phil R	210	201	35	355	312
All other	7,125	7,510	7,007	3,571	463
Total	22,273	28,879	37,971	37,784	30,718
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Brazil	$157.12	$181.55	$171.17	$190.48	$211.04
Canada	150.89	151.96	151.72	172.06	191.37
Argent	122.24	119.64	112.92	152.02	208.51
Chile	122.97	145.07	131.78	153.31	185.53
Romania	115.59	132.44	107.45	130.62	157.06
USSR	70.49	71.61	81.79	64.39	86.23
Poland	103.44	108.52	101.74	112.53	157.69
Phil R	127.98	158.56	172.56	158.52	168.43
All other	128.70	143.89	155.27	154.82	210.41
Average	132.75	141.08	134.66	147.80	184.94

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 6.--Hardboard, face finished: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada	1,190	1,379	1,660	2,421	3,359
Brazil	811	699	10,392	2,481	1,422
Sweden	50	58	688	862	418
Chile	0	1	29	76	315
Argent	0	1,968	428	475	254
Haiti	0	0	0	0	114
Finland	125	103	85	48	23
Poland	200	0	0	0	18
All other	293	1,679	478	228	6
Total	2,669	5,887	13,760	6,591	5,929
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	265	338	414	665	1,030
Brazil	155	164	1,908	746	643
Sweden	15	18	212	266	163
Chile	-	1/	4	16	65
Argent	-	275	61	83	60
Haiti	-	-	-	-	18
Finland	28	24	25	15	9
Poland	22	-	-	-	4
All other	57	188	122	32	4
Total	541	1,008	2,746	1,823	1,995
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Canada	$222.85	$245.19	$249.39	$274.69	$306.74
Brazil	190.90	235.07	183.62	300.77	452.14
Sweden	300.58	311.66	307.62	308.55	388.99
Chile	-	288.00	143.55	212.80	207.89
Argent	-	139.95	143.25	173.87	235.34
Haiti	-	-	-	-	160.04
Finland	221.88	234.65	289.76	310.60	376.96
Poland	107.87	-	-	-	200.11
All other	194.31	111.78	254.83	141.36	627.17
Average	202.80	171.23	199.54	276.60	336.56

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 7.--Hardboard: World production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption by principal countries, 1978

(In millions of square feet, 1/8-inch basis)

Country	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption
United States	7,825	81	892	8,636
U.S.S.R.	5,325	1,007	-	4,318
Brazil	1,847	586	-	1,261
Sweden	1,393	715	10	688
Poland	1,173	349	471	1,295
China	1,020	-	-	1,020
West Germany	1,000	159	383	1,224
Romania	1,000	210	-	790
Japan	939	20	-	919
East Germany	902	-	315	1,217
Italy	847	159	112	800
Spain	834	81	-	753
Canada	717	75	153	795
United Kingdom 1/	61	10	810	861
Netherlands 1/	81	78	281	284
Belgium-Luxembourg 1/	149	37	163	275
Nigeria 1/	-	-	88	88
All other	5,166	2/ 1,311	2/ 1,200	2/ 5,055
Total	30,279	2/ 4,878	2/ 4,878	30,279

1/ Major importing country.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

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Table 8.--Hardboard: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1978-80

Market	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (short tons)		
Canada	18,926	20,535	19,807
Mexico	152	1,000	2,762
United Kingdom	3,568	995	1,429
Japan	150	6	806
Italy	126	1,373	331
Belgium	669	1,102	401
West Germany	355	3,484	505
Saudi Arabia	282	1,006	400
All other	1,343	2,529	2,459
Total	25,571	32,030	28,900
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada	5,216	6,878	7,314
Mexico	56	250	960
United Kingdom	1,764	371	425
Japan	83	4	209
Italy	95	357	194
Belgium	181	531	168
West Germany	136	789	166
Saudi Arabia	191	622	160
All other	818	1,423	1,108
Total	8,540	11,223	10,705
	Unit value (per short ton)		
Canada	$275.61	$334.92	$369.27
Mexico	370.30	249.98	347.58
United Kingdom	494.53	372.87	297.64
Japan	552.92	716.67	259.40
Italy	751.94	259.75	587.02
Belgium	269.99	481.57	419.69
West Germany	383.75	226.37	327.89
Saudi Arabia	675.73	618.00	400.47
All other	609.29	562.63	450.46
Average	333.98	350.40	370.40

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from unrounded data.

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Table 9.--Hardboard: U.S. exports, by principal customs districts, to Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Belgium, 1978-80

(In short tons)

Customs district of lading	1978	1979	1980
	Exports to Canada		
Ogdensburg	2,439	1,772	2,354
Buffalo	4,376	3,064	2,852
Detroit	6,440	7,529	7,134
Seattle	4,655	5,005	5,081
All other	1,016	3,165	2,386
Total	18,926	20,535	19,807
	Exports to Mexico		
Laredo	11	594	141
El Paso	39	248	2,210
San Diego	46	132	308
All other	56	26	103
Total	152	1,000	2,762
	Exports to the United Kingdom		
New York	307	288	89
Philadelphia	534	185	19
New Orleans	1,442	62	346
All other	1,285	460	975
Total	3,568	995	1,429
	Exports to Belgium		
New York	233	445	21
Philadelphia	292	-	-
New Orleans	31	337	158
All other	113	320	222
Total	669	1,102	401

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 2

Control No.	Publication date	Title
2-3-1	Apr. 1978	Hardwood Plywood
2-1-2	June 1978	Wood Doors
2-1-3	Nov. 1980	Lumber, Flooring, and Siding
2-3-4	Feb. 1981	Softwood Veneer and Plywood
2-3-5	June 1981	Wood Particle Board
2-1-6	Aug. 1981	Wood Shingles and Shakes